Mesh Networks in Fixed Broadband Wireless Access

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Mesh Networks in Fixed Broadband Wireless Access

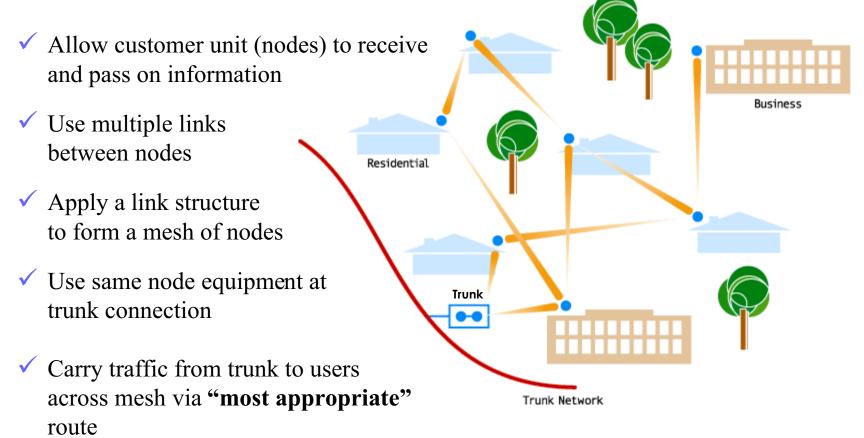
Multipoint enhancements for the 802.16 standard

July 2003

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Mesh Networks Variant – A reminder

Innovative Radio Architecture

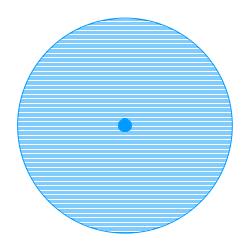


Mesh systems

- A mesh systems is one variant of BFWA, offering significant advantages in several scenarios.
- Efficient operation is available in all frequency bands
- Antenna characteristics can be omni, sectored or substantially directional, for different circumstances (similar to PMP)
- High layer functions (not in IEEE standards) deal with system level management, scheduling etc. (similar to PMP)
- Only small refinements are needed to IEEE 802.16 to widen the scope to become "architecture agnostic"

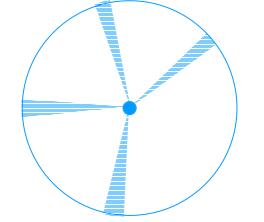
"Omni" Variant

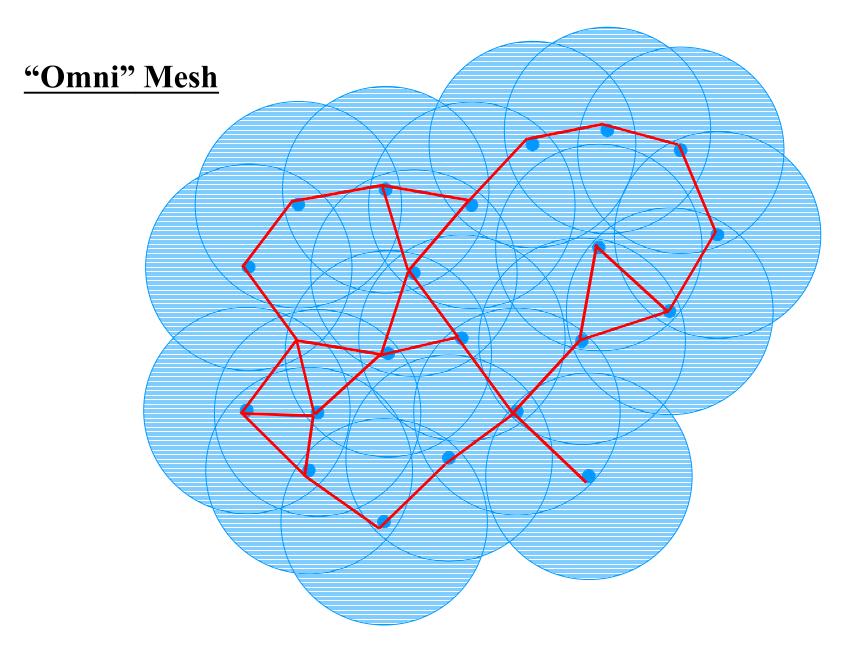
- Typically use **omni-directional** antennas to minimize complexity.
- Range is constrained owing to lower antenna gains,
 (although this may not be a bad thing).
- Figure below shows a node and its "nominal" coverage.

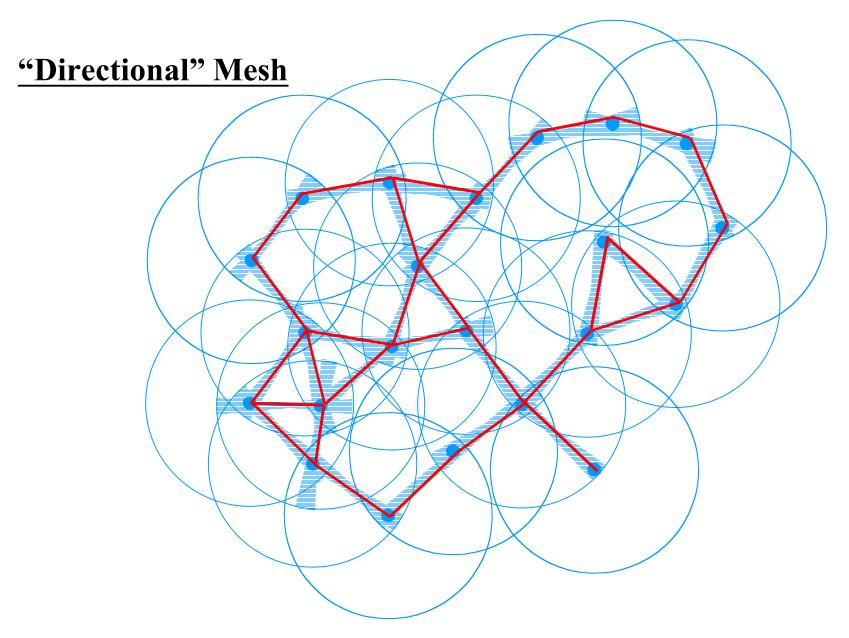


"Directional" Variant

- Use of **directional antennas** helps to minimize intrasystem interference.
- Range can be extended owing to higher antenna gains.
 (Or TX power can be capped at a lower level).
- Figure below shows a node and its "nominal" coverage
- Antennas require steering to achieve connectivity.

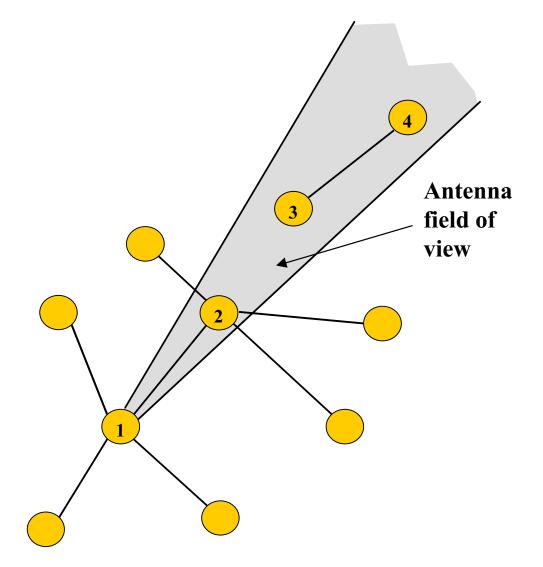






Antenna Beamwidth and Spectrum Efficiency

- Antenna directivity adds an additional degree of freedom.
- Spectral efficiency is inversely proportional to the square of the beamwidth



Key Points for "Directional" Meshes

- Spectrally Efficient *consistent with highly sectorised P-MP technology*.
- Coexistence Equitable coexistence inherent in topology (see 802.16.2).
- Scaleable Multiple access point networks can cover large areas.
- Adaptable and robust *Traffic routing continually optimised*
- Cost Effective- *Cash flow relates more linearly to customer growth*.
- Simple installation Automatic antenna pointing simplifies deployment.

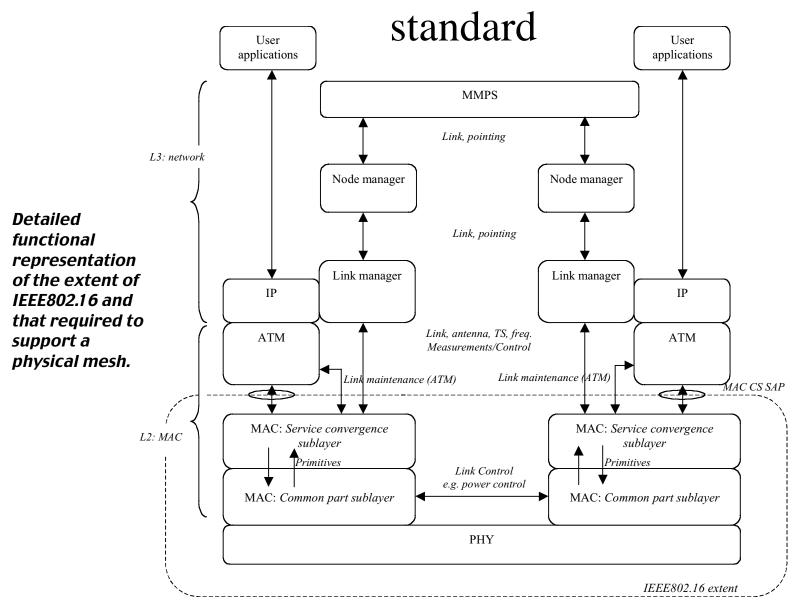
The Mesh mode option in 802.16a

- Unnecessarily limited to OFDM air interface; SC with directional antennas is a very effective alternative.
- Unnecessarily limited to 2-11 GHz range; Smaller antennas at higher frequencies can further improve efficiency gains.
- These limitations are driven to some extent by the omni-directional antenna implementations in the standard.

Therefore 802.16 standards only partly address Mesh systems.

Mesh architecture can fit onto the core 802.16

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Proposals for enhancement of 802.16

• Mesh management and scheduling can sit above the core 802.16 std (similar to PMP)

But:

- Some elements of detail require enhancement
 - E.g: Antenna pointing messages.....
- Some aspects of PMP mode are not available in the current optional mesh mode.
 - E.g. connection oriented protocol.

Introduce limited refinements that move towards a standard that is architecture agnostic.

Final Considerations

- The Mesh mode option can be fully integrated into the base 802.16 to produce a comprehensive "Multipoint" standard.
- Increases choices for vendor implementation.
- Chipsets will have more market (lower cost).
- Other standards bodies have encompassed full range of Mesh possibilities within their scope.
- Tier 1 operators are taking an interest in the Mesh possibilities. (See BT <u>www.btmeshtrial.com</u>)
- Regulatory authorities already recognise the Mesh possibilities.
- Easy to do